

stands Captain Cochran and Murphy, while the teams are seen in the background. On the back cover is one of R. F. Outen's best efforts with his famous "Yellow Kid." It shows the "Kid" and his gang from "McPadden's Flats" parading up the alley between Manhattan Field and the Polo Grounds, footed in the boots and wearing the colors of both Yale and Princeton. It is one of the funniest of cartoons, and is in seven colors.

The inside pages contain much valuable information about the game of football, as well as two half-tone engravings of the teams. Besides these there are full-length half-tones of each and every member of both teams, as well as the full statistics of both elevens.

It is undoubtedly the best book of its character ever arranged, and was prepared for both universities by Harry Stevens, the famous programme man.

AS GOOD AS SEEING IT ALL.

The Journal's Football Signboard Will Show Every Move Made in To-day's Big Game.

For the many thousands who will be unable to gain admission to Manhattan Field to-day the Journal has arranged with Arthur Irwin, last season's manager of the Giants, for the exclusive use of his patented boards, which will duplicate every play made in the game between the Yale and Princeton teams this afternoon.

This board has been arranged against the side of the Journal's main office on Park row and every one of its contrivances can be seen distinctly from City Hall Park.

The board, which will be connected by telegraphic wire with Manhattan Field, will be manipulated by one of Mr. Irwin's most capable assistants, while one of the best football writers of the day will read the technical story to the crowd in front of the Journal office.

This board is an exact duplicate of a football field and keeps the ball and its movements in view of the spectators at all times. What is more, the Journal has the exclusive right to use it in this city, therefore, if you can't get admission to the grounds or business has detained you downtown, and you wish to see the plays made in the game and shoot yourself horse for your favorite team, make your way to Printing House Square before 2 o'clock this afternoon and be in readiness to follow the game from this moment either Baird or Hickey kicks off.

You can see the punts, the side kicks, the way the sphere travels and when it gets dangerous near the goal, or is successfully carried out of danger—all this will be told by this board, almost instantly with the play and more, you will be informed who makes the touchdowns and kicks the goals; in fact, the minutest detail of the game will be made known to the public by this board.

The Journal has also made provision to keep the big crowd at Manhattan Field informed as to the progress of the game between the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard elevens, at Philadelphia, and has erected a mammoth board of the same

time after the funeral Engleman sent Heymann a bill for \$15 "for professional services." Heymann was much surprised. He had supposed Engleman's friendship led him to offer his funeral services.

"Barney drank a good deal of brandy that was laid out for the mourners," said Heymann yesterday, "and he seemed very sad. So help me, Moses, I will not pay him."

Heymann ignored Engleman's first bill, and another and another. Engleman heard that Heymann had sold his store to a New York man for \$15,000, and that Heymann was going to Europe. Engleman hurried to ex-Judge Solomon Lewison, who got out a summons for Heymann, returnable before Judge Samuel F. Swinburne next Tuesday evening.

Heymann engaged his lawyer Police Justice and Corporation Counsel Michael J. Tierney.

Engleman's claims are absurd," said Justice Tierney last night. "He charges for services performed three days after Mrs. Heymann's funeral."

Abraham Brick will be a witness. Brick sat up with Mrs. Heymann's body for three nights, and sent in a bill for \$10.

"Heymann paid me \$8," said Brick last night. "If Engleman wins his case I'll bring suit for \$4 and interest since January 1."

Results of Previous Games.

1870-Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1877-Yale, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.
1878-Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 0.
1879-Yale, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.
1880-Yale, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.
1881-Yale, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.
1882-Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety.
1883-Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 0.
1884-Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 1 touchdown.
1885-Yale, 1 goal from touchdown; Yale, 1 goal from field.
1886-Yale, 1 touchdown; Princeton, 0.
1887-Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1888-Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1889-Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Yale, 0.
1890-Yale, 32 points; Princeton, 0.
1891-Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1892-Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1893-Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0.
1894-Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1895-Yale, 20 points; Princeton, 10.

Police Ready for Football Crowds.
In anticipation of a "jam" in the Tenderloin district to-night, Captain Chapman, of the West Thirtieth Street Station, has put on his extra force of 100 men. They will report at 6 o'clock p. m., and the reserves of the force will also be brought into special service. One hundred men will be placed along Broadway from Twenty-third to Forty-second street and from one to three men extra will be stationed at the music halls, theatres and hotels. The immense sale of tickets for Hammerstein's Roof Garden is unprecedented, and a lively time is expected there.

INVENTOR SAYS FRAUD.

Edward M. Harrison, of Telephone Fame, Makes Serious Allegations Against Men of National Reputations.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Edward M. Harrison, the telephone inventor, who was made a defendant in the suit for a receiver for the Harrison International Telephone Company on October 5 by two stockholders in the Federal Court here, filed in court to-day a long answer, practically admitting all the charges of fraud and wrecking and alleging that he was also a victim of the schemes of President L. E. Ingalls and his associates on the Board of Directors. Among them he names United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, George R. Peck, general counsel of the St. Paul Railroad; Congressman William Warner, R. C. Kerens, Republican National Committeeman from Missouri, and Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chili.

Harrison alleges that the company is utterly insolvent; that its assets have been squandered by officers and directors, who voted large salaries to themselves, and money for mythical expenses. He joins in the petition to have the business wound up, he says all the assets have been absorbed by the interests of the officers, and the stockholders defrauded.

Harrison says that the men who were made directors were to receive 2,000 shares in twenty cents a share for the use of their names as part of a scheme to entice the public to invest in the \$50,000,000 of capital of the company, and that the directors, who were named as themselves, received \$2,000,000 each of the \$50,000,000 treasury stock.

SHE BOUGHT STOLEN STAMPS.

Boy Took Them from His Employers and Sold Them to Mrs. White at a Discount.
James Masters, seventeen years old, of No. 463 West One Hundred and Nineteenth street, was a prisoner in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of theft. The complainant was a member

Princeton Admires Great Their Heroes at the Murray Hill.



of the firm of George N. Bliss & Co., of No. 332 Broadway. For several weeks they have been missing stamps, and yesterday 100 2-cent ones and twenty-five postal cards disappeared.

The Masters boy was arrested, and confessed that he had taken them. He said he had sold the stamps to Mrs. Ida White, who keeps a small candy and notion store at No. 279 West One Hundred and Seventeenth street. Magistrate Kudlich remanded the boy and instructed Detective Sherwood to get what evidence he could against the woman.

The detective gave the boy a sheet containing one hundred stamps, sent by Harlan with him. The boy disposed of the stamps to Mrs. White at a discount, and she was arrested. She will be arraigned in Centre Street Police Court to-day.

\$5 to Niagara Falls and return. Excursion for Thanksgiving. West Shore Railroad on all trains next Wednesday, November 23, 1896. Trains leave New York, N. Y., at 7:30 and 8:30 a. m. Tickets good to return until November 27, giving two extra days, either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls. Adv.

VARYING VIEWS AS TO GOOD TIMES.

Largest Carpet Works in Yonkers Reduces Force One-Half.

Cornelius Bliss Says Nobody Should Have Expected a Leap Into Prosperity.

H. B. Claffin's Firm Says No Dry Goods Boom Can Come Before February or March.

WALL STREET SAYS "BOOM IS HERE"

Bankers Cannon, Kerr, Henry Clews and Others Declare That the Revival in Business Is Pronounced and Satisfactory.

For at least 1,200 men, hard working employees of the Smith tapestry mills at Yonkers, there is a dark cloud containing the promised bright dawn of prosperity.

When those 1,200 men laid down their dinner buckets in their homes last night they had a sad story to tell their families. It was the story of another Black Friday, the blackest day in their lives. They had been given notice that on Saturday they need not report for work. For the future there was no promise. It was stated that the suspension was temporary, but the men understood that they might not get work for months, and these months the hardest of the year.

The chill air of the evening reminded them that a cold winter is coming, and their coal bins had not been filled, because wages were reduced before election. None could hope for aid from his friends, because they had all suffered from hard times, and the hope for the expected reaction was destroyed by the unexpected misfortune.

The mills from which the men were discharged are owned by the Alexander Smith & Sons' Carpet Company. Until yesterday there were about 2,400 employees. Two months ago their wages had been reduced 10 cents on the dollar. A week ago the wages were restored to the original rate. The employees were jubilant in talking of the future, and the possibility of a reduction in the force was never dreamed of. They all knew, of course, that there was a big surplus of stock on hand, but they all believed that, as times improved, the surplus would be disposed of. There was not the expected demand, however. Instead of the big piles of carpet diminishing in size they increased, and more piles were started. Prosperity, apparently, had not reached the point where people were buying new carpets, so the manufacturers decided on a reduction in force.

The Force Reduced One-Half.

Half of the employees were retained and the other half let go. Their re-employment depends on the reduction in the surplus stock. If trade improves, if the brightest hopes of business men are realized, the 1,200 may get work again by the first of the year. But during the intervening six weeks they will suffer great hardships, because few are prepared for a severe winter with no pay envelopes each Friday evening. If trade does not improve, however, the future is uncertain. It looks so gloomy that many will leave on Monday for Philadelphia, where the carpet factories are in operation.

Business men of Yonkers were amazed by the news that 1,200 of their customers had been thrown out of work. It meant for them a loss of trade that might mean

ruin in these times, when business houses are selling close to the wind.

The Smith Company owns a large number of tenement houses, tenanted by their employees. It was reported that the suspended men would be allowed to continue in those houses at reduced rents, but it will take a rent day to confirm this report.

There is news from other sources of trade not booming as had been expected. A Wall Street publication says: "A canvass of dealers in leading lines of business indicates disappointment over the improvement in business thus far. There have been a good many more inquiries in regard to goods, but buyers have not been disposed to pay advances. The largest real gain has been in the fact that it has been possible to make sales instead of being no demand, as was the case some time ago. This applies to a considerable extent in dry goods circles. There has been some speculative buying in staple lines on belief that prices will improve later. The increase in the volume of clearing shows considerably aggregate gain."

But Deposits Are Growing.

The bright side of the business situation is in the growing deposits in the banks. The indications yesterday were that the weekly bank statement to-day will show an increase in the cash holdings almost equal to that of a week ago, when the increase was over \$12,000,000. There has also been an increase in loans, indicating that money hitherto idle is being diverted into channels of business. The country banks are increasing their deposits in New York banks, and money that was sent West to move the crops is returning East.

The following are the opinions of a few authorities on the business situation: CORNELIUS BLISS, of Bliss, Fabian & Co.—There is a healthy improvement of business, but not any boom. It is just what thinking men expected. The conservative did not look for a spasmodic leap into prosperity. In the dry goods trade there has been an improve-

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STREET CAR KINGS GET A SETBACK.

Metropolitan's Refusal to Double Its Stock a Blow to Philadelphians.

The Contingent from That City Beaten by the New York Bondholders.

Indications That There Will Be More Interest and Fewer Additions to the Lines.

PECULIAR STORY OF A CHARTER.

How a Million Dollars in Stock Was Issued on Four Blocks of Track Which Did Not Meet Franchise Requirements.

More than one sensational rumor has grown out of the meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Traction Com-

pany, held in the Cable Building, on Tuesday. The most interesting of these rumors has it that the Philadelphia stockholders—P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, Thomas Dolan and their associates—have been badly worsted and turned down by the representatives of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which holds the bonds of the corporation.

The fact that the name was changed from that of a traction company to the former name, the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, and that the capital stock remains at \$30,000,000, instead of being raised to double that amount as had been predicted, all goes to indicate that the rumor is true, notwithstanding the guarded general denial of President H. H. Vreeland and those who are supposed to speak for the Philadelphia contingent.

Although the officers and stockholders of the company decline to explain the situation further than to say that the action of that meeting represents nothing more nor less than a change of name, with a scrip issue of 20 per cent additional stock to each shareholder, as a representation of the profits accruing under the management of the traction company, they admit that it also marks a change of policy. The traction company, they say, ceases to exist, because its functions had been fulfilled. This means that the company will cease to build lines and merely operate those which it now owns. It means that the bondholders wish to see the interest on the money which they have invested assured, rather than risk the consequences of further outlay in extensions or new lines.

Getting Assets for a Charter. In the organization and operation of the Metropolitan Traction Company may be found a remarkable example of financial juggling. It secured a charter in 1893 under the laws of New Jersey. This was done by the New York City and County, which was then a part of New Jersey, and it was the only company seeking a charter to show some available assets. The Metropolitan Traction Company had no assets, but it absorbed the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, and then secured a charter under the laws of New Jersey. The capital stock was then raised to \$30,000,000.

The officers and directors of the traction company were almost entirely the same as those of the street railway company. H. H. Vreeland was president of both, and Charles Warren secretary. But the organizers of the traction company were really P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins and Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia. They were the new element that came into the company, and it was they who secured the charter.

Under the management of the traction company some remarkable projects were executed. One example will serve to illustrate their methods. It is the case of the Thirty-fourth street cross-town line. A charter was obtained for the Thirty-fourth street line to run "from river to river." Instead of building a line from the East Thirty-fourth street river front to the West Thirty-fourth street river front, however, the company built a small bit of track, four blocks long, from Broadway to Lexington avenue. Cars were then run over this track, and the project new lines and acquire more mileage.

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STOLEN GOODS IDENTIFIED

They Were Taken from Widely Divergent Points by a Gang Which Is Held for Requisition.

In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon, Central Office Detectives Doran, Tinker and Barrett arraigned the five men and one woman whom they captured Wednesday night in a saloon at Orchard and Division streets, and who are charged with the burglary of a number of residences at Fairfield, Conn., and Summit, N. J.

According to requests made, Magistrate Kudlich remanded Frank Salzwart, alias Ferdinand, alias Santho; Mary Miller, alias Santho, Salzwart's wife, and Max Lowenstein for thirty days to await the arrival of requisition papers from Fairfield, Conn. The remaining prisoners, Julius Balingier, alias "The Switzer," Henry Miller and William Werner, alias "The Boringers," were remanded for a similar period to await requisition papers from Summit, N. J. The prisoners were all locked up in the Tombs.

Mrs. B. D. Cordes, whose residence at Greenwich, Ct., was robbed by the gang, was among the visitors at Police Headquarters to identify some of the booty. She recognized a French travelling clock and a few dozen silver knives, forks and spoons.

Chief of Police McNeill, of Bayonne, N. J., picked out a dozen silk handkerchiefs, some linen and silverware which were stolen from a house in his town in the early part of this month.